Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The general merit mentioned in connection with the first book is also true of this.

Business Arithmetic for Secondary Schools. By ERNEST L. THURSTON. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. 431. $1.00.

The text is divided into 47 chapters and treats the topics ordinarily found in these texts, such as Fundamental Processes; Fractions, Aliquot Parts, and Billing, Denominate Numbers, Percentage and Its Applications, Interest and Banking, Dividends and Investments, Proportion, and Partnership. In addition to these customary topics the author also discusses such subjects as the Algebraic Equation, Involution, Evolution, the Thermometer, Composite Units, Graphs, Co-ordinates, the Lever, and Formulae.

Before criticizing this text it may be well to say a word or two about the content of a course in business arithmetic. Vocational mathematics in high schools seems to be branching into two distinct channels. First there is the arithmetic necessary for the boy or girl who intends to enter an office, and second, there is the technical mathematics necessary for the boy who intends to enter the shop. The aim of the two courses must be substantially different. The office man must be able to handle a mass of figures accurately and speedily. The mechanic must be able to manipulate formulae and to apply the mathematics of his special trade. The textbooks for these two courses should be radically different, and any book which tries to straddle both courses is doomed to failure.

Turning to the text we find the author has reduced the drill work to a minimum and introduced mathematics for the mechanic. In his pages on fractions we find such fractions as $\frac{8}{23}$, $\frac{142}{56}$, $\frac{36}{89}$, $\frac{17}{140}$, $\frac{4}{21}$, and $\frac{5}{11}$, and wonder why the author does not confine himself to fractions found in real business. In the preface the author informs us that, "Much thought has been given to problem work, and as one result considerable variety will be noticed in form of statement."

All of the criticisms, which we have made, relate to the author's plan and not to the treatment accorded each subject. He deserves credit for presenting the different topics in such a clear, concise style that the text should be valuable as a reference book for business men. It is in fact a reference, not a textbook.

The cover is too light for the book.

GEORGE A. BEERS

LAKE HIGH SCHOOL

Essentials of Physics. By GEORGE A. HILL. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1912. Pp. viii+344, illustrated. Price, cloth, $1.10.

This is a unique and practical text. The subject-matter is presented in a manner not often attempted. The author through his long experience as a physics teacher has arrived at the conclusion that the best way to present the subject to secondary-school pupils is by the question and answer method. Therefore, this text is filled from cover to cover with questions, hundreds of